The utmost harm that can be done to the State, to the people and to humanity is that these jails tend to make them a criminal class. When these political prisoners are also sent to this jail along with ordinary convicts they are treated like other prisoners, as ordinary convicts, and they are not given any facilities. The result is a kind of mental degradation in some cases and the hardening up of the feeling of criminal tendencies in others by constant association with habitual hardened criminals. Educated hardened criminals will be a menace to society. I do not think, therefore, the State can encourage the keeping of political prisoners along with other prisoners even in the interests of the State. My object in supporting the motion is that when political prisoners are sent to jail for holding social or political opinions they should be given different classification as their comrades are given in British India, for what is considered as a unwholesome opinion to-day may be otherwise tomorrow. That is what world history teaches us too. As such, to punish a man for a certain opinion is itself wrong in principle. When the State thinks it fit to do so why not give them some special consideration at least. With these words I support the motion.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Sir, no question of nationalism or politics arises in the State. This is a question of following the law, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Penal Code and the Jail Rules. If a man is punished it will be, under the Penal Code or under any special law. After sentence, the Jail Rules will be applied. And no difference is shown between man and man.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether there is no difference between a sentence for culpable homicide and one for political offence?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Yes, the penal law recognises some difference. It recognises *mens rea*. But with reference to Jail Rules there is no difference. The only question is whether a man is sentenced to simple imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment. The man sentenced to simple imprisonment is entitled to certain privileges which a man sentenced to rigorous imprisonment is not.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: When a person is convicted for a political offence, does that involve moral turpitude?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: I do not understand what my friend means by political offence. If he means an offence punishable for sedition, I think that offence against the State is as heinous as any other offence.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR: May I know whether the present so-called political prisoners in Travancore are not only detenues under the Defence of Travancore Act?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: I do not understand what the honourable member means by political prisoners. If he refers to detenues, this Demand does not apply to them. If my friend refers to political prisoners convicted for sedition, I think the total number does not exceed four or five.

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MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether our Criminal Procedure Code is not drafted on the basis of the British Indian Code?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Not exactly so. There are certain differences.

Mr. Janardanan Nair said that men are being punished for holding political opinions. The moment a man is sentenced to imprisonment and sent to jail, he becomes a prisoner and he will be treated according to law. It is a fundamental principle of law that no man can be punished for his opinion.

In view of what I have said I have to oppose the motion.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Does the honourable member mean that the law in Travancore does not contemplate political offences?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The member is right. Neither our Criminal Law, nor our Criminal Procedure code deals with a class of offences called "political".

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether the Chief Secretary is aware that in the judgments of the Bombay and other High Courts the term "political offences" is used and that it is accepted in the nomenclature of other courts?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: We are not bound to follow the decisions of the Madras or other High Courts. Travancore has its own High Court.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, for fear of defeat, I do not want to press the motion.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: I rise to a point of order. The member says for fear of a defeat he does not press the motion. May I know whether he is entitled not to press the motion for fear of defeat?

PRESIDENT: The member is only thinking aloud. The only thing with which the chair is concerned is whether he is pressing the motion or not.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The question that a sum of Rs. 1,15,197 be granted under Demand XV—Jails was put and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND XVI--POLICE.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 8,56,160 under Demand XVI—Police.

Motions Nos. 1 to 9.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

1. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,517 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

2. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,517 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

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MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

3. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,517 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

4. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,517 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN :

5. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,517 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :

6. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,600 for Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

7. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,640 for Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

8. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,640 for Assistant Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

9. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,640 for Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Motion No. 10.

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,578 for salaries by Rs. 5.

As I have indicated, I am moving the motion in order to discuss the question of the pay and prospects of women constables.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI : Sir, I rise to a point of order. This motion is not admissible as the women police do not come under the establishment of the Inspector-General of Police and the establishment has nothing to do with the women police.

The motion was therefore ruled out.

Motions Nos. 11 to 26.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

11. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,578 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU :

12. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 21,014 for establishment by Re. 1.

SUPERINTENDANCE—*Allowances.*

MR K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

13. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

14. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

15. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

16. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :

17. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR :

18. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :

19. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,884 for Superintendence by Rs. 5.

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MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:
20. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,756 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKAR:
21. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,756 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:
22. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,756 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. KANNANTNODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR:
23. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,756 for Superintendence by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:
24. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 81,756 for Superintendence by Rs. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN:
25. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,740 for Traffic Inspectors.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR:
26. To omit the allotment of Rs. 28,168 for the continuance of the Special Police officers.

Motion No. 27.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,74,404 for District Police by Rs. 5.

My object is to point out the inefficiency of the Police in checking the crime. Sir, it is found from the Administration Report of 1115 that almost all the crimes except murder are on the increase by 35 per cent, showing thereby that the police are not in a position to check the crimes committed in the various parts of the State. In spite of the fact of promulgation of a motto "Polite in method and quick in action" and inspite of the fact that Inspector-General is praised and applauded by the newspapers, the police administration is rotten at the bottom.

PRESIDENT: The expression is "strong in action."

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Yes, Sir. Then I must say there is strong in action and impoliteness on the part of the Police, wherever it is necessary. A policeman who is responsible for peace and order is a terror to the ordinary villager. Even false petitions are hoisted at the instigation of the coteries of policemen to extract money from poor villagers. He gets a petition as aforesaid and goes to the village. If the man does not get any money from the poor villager, he is brought to the police station and kept there. Though the poor man is taken to the police station, he will not be shown to the Inspector at all for 'days together. He will be asked to wait at the premises of the police station for hours together without the Inspector's knowledge and harassed but not arrested. If the Inspector-General of Police or the President of this Assembly were to make surprise visits to any of the police stations, such instances can be found in abundance. There are instances of persons kept in the lockups without being charge-sheeted, or without a case being taken against them. If a Police Officer knows that members of this House are likely to complain of such actions to his superiors he will make false reports about the members in question. Such reports will be made sufficiently early, anticipating the complaints of

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